

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE



1699

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

April 15, 1977

Mr. Harold Weisberg
Route 12
Frederick, Maryland 21701

Dear Mr. Weisberg:

Reference is made to your Freedom of Information Act request to the Central Intelligence Agency. In connection with that request the Central Intelligence Agency forwarded to the Secret Service 25 documents for review and direct response to you. Reference is also made to our letter to you dated April 6, 1977, requesting a ten day extension.

Enclosed you will find copies of all the material forwarded by the Central Intelligence Agency for our review. The Secret Service has elected not to apply any Freedom of Information Act exemptions to your request for these documents.

Some of the copies may not be perfectly clear but they are the best reproductions available. Additionally, the Secret Service does not necessarily maintain originals or copies of the documents referred from the Central Intelligence Agency.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Robert O. Goff
Freedom of Information &
Privacy Acts Officer
Office of Public Affairs

Enclosure



11-25-63 - 1:30 p.m.

ASAIC George Jukes, New York Office, furnished the following information by telephone:

This information was furnished November 25, 1963 by Detective Bianco, New York City Police Department, Bureau of Special Services.

The Fair Play for Cuba Committee was founded in 1960. It reached its peak of strength in 1961 and 1962. There were about 20 meetings held in New York by the FPCC each of these years.

In 1963, however, the FPCC held not more than 3 meetings with attendance ranging from 85 to 150 persons.

The organization is currently classified as relatively inactive.

Nowhere in the files of the Bureau of Special Services appears the name of Lee Harvey Oswald or A. J. Hidell.

The following names are of persons believed to be still actively connected with the FPCC.

- (1) RICHARD GIBSON currently living in Lausanne, Switzerland.
- (2) VINCENT THEODORE LEE, National Office Director and actual organization head. Last known address: 37 1/2 St. Marks Place, New York City.
- (3) Marjorie Speece, active national member, alleged to have co-habited with Lee as recently as August, 1962, also a member in several Communist Front organizations.
- (4) William Worthy Jr. believed to reside in Baltimore, Md. -- active in several left wing groups -- a writer of bulletins of FPCC. Was arrested in July 1962 for illegal entry into the United States after he defied the U. S. State Department and traveled to Cuba. Worthy is foreign correspondent of a Baltimore newspaper, "Afro American."

CONFIDENTIAL ITEM FOLLOWS

Bureau of Special Services requests that the following be held strictly confidential and the source not be divulged:

On Aug. 30, 1962, Vincent T. Lee purchased numerous small arms including an Enfield Mark IV Deluxe bolt action .303 cal. rifle manufactured by Golden State Arms Corp., Serial No. AA-15536. Lee also was heard to state that he owned a German Luger, a German P 38 automatic, an automatic of unknown origin and a .38 cal. Iver J revolver. Subject was in possession of these weapons in Florida. It was not established that he transported them to New York, nor has his purpose in owning these weapons been established.

Additional members of the FPCC are listed:

- (1) Berta Green or Berta Zuckoff - last known address 98 Attorney St., Atlanta. Wife of Morris Zuckoff. Listed as secretary of the FPCC as of 11-12-60. Her name appeared on guest list for reception held for Fidel Castro at the Hotel Theresa, New York City, Sept. 20, 1960.
- (2) Morris Zuckoff - last known address 270 Jay St., Brooklyn. Attended rally September 16, 1955 at Randle's Island, sponsored by National Committee to Secure Justice in Rosenberg case. He also signed Peoples Rights Party Nominating petition for Elizabeth Burly Flynn for the office of City Councilman, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York in 1957. Also in 1957 Zuckoff was A Socialist Workers Party Candidate for the Office of Controller City of New York. In 1958 suspended by the New York City Transit Authority for refusing to answer questions pertaining to membership in the Socialist Workers Party or teaching at Marxist school.
- (3) Waldo Frank no address. He was the Honorary Co-chairman of the FPCC and writer on Latin American Affairs. He was the speaker at a meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York City, in 1955, sponsored by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. He was the Chairman of the FPCC meeting at on 4-24-60 in the Community Church, 40 East 35 St., New York City at which he was principal speaker. Numerous references to him appear in the Daily Worker.
- (4) Carleton Beals was Honorary Co-chairman FPCC. He was listed as Co-chairman of the FPCC on literature distributed at a meeting held 4-24-60 at the Community Church.
- (5) Robert Taber /118 W. 79 St., New York City. Editor of "Fair Play", publication of FPCC. His name appeared on guest list for reception for Fidel Castro at the Hotel Theresa Sept. 20, 1960.
- (6) Lyle Stuart (name changed from Lionel Simon) - Listed as Treasurer of New York Chapter FPCC and is a book publisher - no address.
- (7) Max Mansfield - address 1641 Andrews Ave., Bronx, NY, member of Executive Committee of FPCC. He was sponsor at a meeting held by FPCC at Hotel Albert
- (8) Victor Rabinowitz /1080 E. 81 St., Bklyn, NY - member of Executive Committee of FPCC.
- (9) Vincent Hallinan -- leader of the San Francisco Chapter FPCC -- he also delivered keynote speech at the United Socialist Electoral Conference held June 16, 1958.
- (10) Ar. Al Lewis, aka Albert Lane Lewis. He was once temporary chairman of the FPCC.

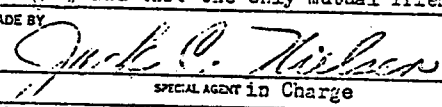
- (11) G. Wright Mills - listed as individual nationally active No address
- (12) Leo Huberman - individual nationally active in FPCC. Co-publisher of publication named "Monthly Review." He was a member of the National Committee of the American Forum for Socialist Education in 1957.
- (13) Scott Nearing - listed as nationally active member
- (14) Kenneth Tynan - one of the original sponsors of the FPCC
- (15) Harvey O'Connor - listed as nationally active member and also chairman of the Emergency Civil Liberties Commission in the Hotel New Yorker June 8, 1958.
- (16) I. F. Stone - no address -- Listed as nationally active member

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

0307

FILE NO. 3-11-601.0

ORIGIN Field (Okla. City) OFFICE Oklahoma City

TYPE OF CASE Protective Research		STATUS Closed - Oklahoma City		TITLE OR CAPTION Paul Roderick Gregory - associa with Lee Harvey OSWALD	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Norman and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma			PERIOD COVERED November 23, 1963		
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SAIC Jack C. Nielsen					
DETAILS					
<p>SYNOPSIS: Associate of suspect assassinator of President Kennedy interviewed regarding his association with suspect. Details provided Chief's Office and Dallas Office by telephone.</p> <p>DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p>Investigation instituted November 23, 1963, upon receipt of a long distance telephone call from SAIC Scirels, Dallas requesting interview with <u>Paul Roderick Gregory</u> who had been named as an associate of suspect assassinator Lee Harvey Oswald.</p> <p>On November 23, 1963, accompanied by Norman, Oklahoma, Chief of Police, Sid Wilson, Jr., I located Paul Roderick Gregory at 1318 1/2 Garfield, Norman, Oklahoma. Gregory is a White male; born 2-10-41; 5-10; 165; brown hair; brown eyes; slender build. He speaks with a noticeable lisp. Gregory stated his home address is 3513 Dorothy Lane, Ft. Worth, Texas. He stated he is a first year graduate student at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. He has a degree in Economics and is pursuing his studies toward a master degree in the Russian language and literature. Gregory expects to obtain his Doctorate of Philosophy Degree and then enter the teaching profession at Oklahoma University. He admits to membership in the Russian Club, the Economics Club and the O Club which is the varsity letter mens' club. Gregory stated he is a three year varsity letter man in tennis and while an undergraduate was on a tennis scholarship at Oklahoma University. He is also a Phi Beta Kappa.</p> <p>Gregory stated he associated with suspect Lee Oswald from June of 1962 through Thanksgiving of 1962. His association was social and also as a form of a student since he did receive instructions in the Russian language from Lee Oswald and Oswald's wife, Marina. Gregory stated he met Oswald through Gregory's father, Peter Paul Gregory and that the only mutual friends he has</p>					
DISTRIBUTION		COPIES		REPORT MADE BY	
Chief		Orig		 SPECIAL AGENT in Charge	
Oklahoma City		2 cc			
Dallas		2 cc		APPROVED	
				24 Nov '63 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE:	
				DATE	

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

with Oswald are people who are likewise better friends of his father than they are of Paul Gregory.

Paul Gregory stated George Boukhe, a Dallas accountant, and Mrs. Anna Mueller and her husband associated with Oswald in Dallas, Texas. The addresses of these individuals can be obtained from Paul Gregory's father in Dallas. Boukhe was closely associated with Oswald according to Paul Gregory. Paul Gregory stated that at no time did Oswald indicate any animosity towards President Kennedy, Catholics, millionaires as a group or any particular race. All of these areas were discussed as well as political philosophies of America and Russia but never with any undue excitement on the part of Oswald. Paul Gregory stated he did not see any firearms in the possession of Oswald nor did Oswald ever discuss marksmanship, target practices, an interest in hunting and so forth. Gregory knew of no organizational affiliations of Oswald but rather stated during his association with Oswald he did not believe Oswald was associating with any organization.

Concerning Oswald's residence in Russia, Gregory stated Oswald did not mention any official governmental interests in him when Oswald was a resident of Russia and the only possible governmental association indicated by Oswald was when he was sought out by a Russian Army general's son. Gregory stated Oswald related that a general's son, first name Javel, did associate rather intimately with Oswald and the association presumably started because of the general's son's interest in learning the English language.

A signed, sworn statement was obtained from Gregory is attached to this report. Gregory seemed to be straightforward and truthful in his answers. He did not seem evasive or in any way offensive. He was somewhat nervous but considering the issue involved, not unusually so.

DISPOSITION

This matter is considered closed in Oklahoma, to be re-opened should circumstances warrant.

ATTACHMENTS

Chief: Copies of statement of Paul Roderick Gregory.

Dallas: Copies of statement of Paul Roderick Gregory.

JCH:jel

Statement of Paul Hedrick Gregory for use at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on Saturday, November 23, 1963, in the presence of Special Agent in Charge Jack G. Nelson, U. S. Secret Service, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Sid Wilson, Jr., Chief of Police, Norman, Oklahoma.

My name is Paul Hedrick Gregory. I am 22 years of age and I am currently a student at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma. My address in Norman is 1314 1/2 Gardfield, and my home address is 3413 Dorothy Lane, Fort Worth, Texas. My father is Peter Paul Gregory and my mother is Elizabeth M. Gregory. I am providing this statement concerning my association with Lee Harvey Oswald who I know is the person who has been charged with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on Friday, November 22, 1963.

I first met Lee Harvey Oswald through my father. My father is a native of Russia and was a teacher of Adult Education Classes at the Fort Worth Public Library. Lee Harvey Oswald became acquainted with my father as a result of my father's teaching Russian at the Public Library Adult Education Classes. Oswald approached my father and attempted to obtain from my father a certification stating Oswald was qualified for work using his ability to speak the Russian language. I personally first met Lee Harvey Oswald in June 1962. My association with him continued until Thanksgiving of 1962. I have had no contact with him since that time.

I associated with Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife Marina primarily at their home when I did receive lessons in the Russian language from them and I also had a social relationship with them. During the time of my association with Lee Oswald and his wife I saw them approximately two times per week. They did not specifically charge me for the lessons in the Russian language they provided, but I believe that I did pay them \$57.00 to \$40.00 for the lessons.

During my association with the Oswald family we frequently discussed politics, the visit of Lee Oswald to Russia, religion, the philosophy of government in Russia and America and similar subjects. I was interested in learning about Lee Oswald's visit to Russia from an academic and personal standpoint. I found that Lee Oswald went to Russia because he was dissatisfied with his life in America and was under the impression that a Soviet life would be better for him. Oswald had recently been discharged under dishonorable conditions from the Marine Corps and was quite disgusted with the results of his Marine Corps service. I found during our discussions of Russia that Oswald was also critical of the Russian system in its actual form of operation. His criticism was that the current Russian system was a divergent one from the original idea of Lenin and Marx. He stated that he based this opinion because he said he found the Russian party officials to be dishonest and there was widespread thievery by the Russian people. Oswald at no time indicated a belief to me that he thought the Russian form of Government should be instituted in America nor did he indicate that during the two to three years he had been in Russia that he had ever

been approached by any governmental official to engage in any activity which would result in harm or discredit to the United States. Oswald indicated he was employed as a machinist in Russia, Russian, and his only possible association with any governmental official was when he became a friend of a son of a Russian General. This man's name, I believe, was Pavel, and I believe Oswald continued his correspondence with this General's son after Oswald returned to the United States. Oswald indicated to me the basis for this relationship was the fact that the General's son was learning English, but the association was primarily personal.

Our discussions encompassed on occasions President Kennedy and millionaires as a group. Both Oswald and his wife were atheists. They did not express any extreme attitude concerning religion but merely passed it off as a ridiculous interest. Oswald was somewhat antagonistic toward millionaires but not viridly so and did not ever indicate any extreme feeling in this matter. He objected to the American system of capitalism because in desiring to accumulate large amounts of money, people become exceedingly greedy and the whole system is based on the accumulation of wealth by the individual.

At no time during my association with Lee Harvey Oswald did he indicate any interest in firearms or hunting as a hobby or marksmanship. To my knowledge he did not possess any weapons, but he could have possessed them without my knowledge. I do not know his proficiency with firearms nor do I know the extent of his training with firearms in the Marine Corps since he was very reluctant to discuss his Marine Corps career. I am aware that a foreign make rifle with a ~~telescopic~~ telescopic sight was used by the assassin of the President. I did not ever see any such rifle or any part of such a rifle in the possession of Lee Oswald and I do not have any idea how such a rifle could have come into his possession.

During my association with Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife we did not belong to any organized group and I do not know of any organized group Lee Oswald belonged to. We have no mutual friends of our age group and the mutual friends we do have come about through a dinner attended primarily by people of Russian extraction. I attended the Arlington Heights High School in Fort Worth, Texas, which is the same high school Lee Oswald attended, but I did not know him there. The only mutual friends which I can recall at this time that I had with Lee Oswald are George Doudle and Anna Mueller and her husband. George Doudle is an accountant in Dallas, Texas, and Mr. and Mrs. Mueller are residents of Dallas. Both of these individuals are known personally to my father and he can provide information to locate them.

Lee Oswald has a brother who lives in Fort Worth whose name I believe is Robert Lee Oswald, Jr. I know him as Bob Oswald. I met Bob Oswald on two occasions, the first time in June 1962 at Bob Oswald's home when I also met Lee Oswald for the first time, and the last time I saw Bob Oswald was at a

Thanksgiving dinner at Bob Oswald's house. At this same dinner there were several relatives of the Oswald family, of whom John Edward Pick, who has been identified to me as a half-brother of Lee Oswald, was one of the persons at this dinner. I do not know John Edward Pick if I did not meet him at this dinner.

When I visited Lee Oswald and his wife they lived on Mercedes Street in Fort Worth, Texas, and I remember specifically that Marina Oswald refused to discuss politics during my visits there and claimed to have no interest in politics. I am also of the opinion that Lee Oswald did have a potentially high target because Marina Oswald told me and others that she had been physically abused by Oswald.

As far as my opinion of Lee Oswald goes, I believe he was not a particularly intelligent person, he was dissatisfied with his lot in life, but he at no time indicated to me enough dissatisfaction with his life that he would seek to change it by murder, assassination, or any such act. While my dis- cussed comparative governments and political philosophy, Oswald at no time indicated a rabid preference for any type governmental system and in no way tried to propagandize me toward one particular system of government. I feel now that because of Oswald's mental outlook he could be potentially capable of the act with which he is charged, but at the time of my association with him I would not have believed so. Oswald never expressed any strong feeling for or against Fidel Castro in my presence, but his wife did indicate she was not in favor of Russia supporting the Cuban Government because it removed needed materials from the Russian people than she believed needed them also. The only political books I have ever seen Lee Oswald read was one written by Lenin.

I have read this statement and it is true

Paul Gregory

Sworn to before me this 23rd day of November 1963. (Authority to administer oath - 5 USC 93)

Paul C. Nelson
Paul C. Nelson
Special Agent in Charge
U. S. Secret Service

Witness: *Paul C. Nelson, Jr.*
Paul C. Nelson, Jr.
Chief of Police
Norman, Oklahoma

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Nov. 25, 1963

Chief

SAIC Benavides - San Antonio *JB*

Dr. Emilio Munez Portuondo and Jose San Antonio Cabanca
- Cuban "Plan"

This confirms Phone call by the undersigned to SAIC Marshall, Miami, Fla., and to SA Pine, PRS at midnight on Nov. 24, 1963 reporting that Mr. Francisco Aguilar Santoalla, Agent of the Investigative Section, Banco de Mexico, S. A., Mexico City had phoned at 9:40 PM. Nov. 24, 1963 to the San Antonio Police Department, San Antonio, Texas, to immediately deliver the following message to L. M. Benavides of the U. S. Secret Service. Capt. Joe Niaves, Uniform Patrol, San Antonio Police Department received the phone call from Mr. Aguilar and since Capt. Joe Niaves is a Spanish speaking person it is felt the message was complete and correctly received. The message was in Spanish and is translated as follows:

"The international telephone operator in Mexico City reported to him (Agent Francisco Aguilar) that she had monitored a long distance telephone call placed in Mexico City by Jose Antonio Cabanca from Mexico City telephone No. 1863341 to Dr. Emilio Munez Portuondo, Miami, Florida telephone No. 3712941 which stated 'The Castro plan is being carried out. Bobby is next. Soon the atomic bombs will begin to rain and they won't know from where' "

On Nov. 25, 1963 FBI Agent Brunsted of the San Antonio Office called at our office and stated our Service had informed them of this message and requested background information on the informant, Mr. Francisco Aguilar Santoalla, which was furnished to him, as Mr. Aguilar has been a long standing friend and able investigator.

cc-Miami

cc-PRS.

105

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

143
310

ORIGIN Chief's Office OFFICE Boston, Mass. FILE NO. CO-2-td be supplied

TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION
Protective Research	Pending	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED	
Boston and Cambridge, Mass.	11-25-63 - 11-27-63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY		
ASAIC Edward F. Sweeney and SA Andrew G. Daigle		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Michael R. and Ruth Paine formerly resided Naushon Island, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, during the summer season for past six years. Michael attended Harvard College 1947-1949 and was dropped because of low grades. No derogatory information. Father of Michael, one George Lyman Paine, Jr., an avowed Marxist. Copy of 25th and 35th Class Report executed by George Lyman Paine, Jr. attached. Mother of Michael, one Mrs. Arthur M. Young (Ruth Young) now in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to telephone call of SAIC Robert I. Bouck, PRS, Washington, D.C. on November 25, 1963 at 12:40 PM to ASAIC Sweeney requesting Background information of Michael Paine and Ruth Paine formerly of Naushon Island, Woods Hole, Massachusetts.

On Monday, November 25, 1963, a day of National mourning as proclaimed by the President, information was not available.

On Tuesday, November 26, 1963, Mr. David C. Forbes, owner of the J. M. Forbes Company, Inc., 199 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., was contacted.

DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
		Edward F. Sweeney	143
Chief	Orig. & 3 cc	Edward F. Sweeney, Special Agent in Charge	11-27-63
Boston	2 cc	APPROVED	DATE
Phila	1 cc	Frank V. McDermott	11-27-63
Or plus	1 cc	Frank V. McDermott, Special Agent in Charge	

(CONTINUE ON REVERSE)

Mr. David Forbes advised that his sister's son was Michael Ralph Paine; that Michael Ralph Paine's father was George Lyman Paine, Jr. of 2331 Holgate Square, Los Angeles, California; that his mother, Ruth Forbes Paine, later married Giles W. Thomas whom she divorced and married Arthur Young.

Ruth Forbes Paine Young is the sister of David C. Forbes and she presently resides at 1810 Delancey Place, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Forbes stated he attended the marriage ceremony of Ruth (nee Hyde) Paine to his nephew, Michael Ralph Paine, somewhere on the outskirts of Philadelphia approximately six years ago and they were married in a Quaker ceremony, which is Ruth Hyde Paine's religion.

He further stated to the best of his knowledge, Ruth Hyde Paine now resides in Irving, Texas - a suburb of Dallas - with their two small children, aged 2 and 4 years; that he regards Ruth Hyde Paine as a very kind and generous person, and that she is a clever individual, and that she is possibly on the verge of a separation from her husband, Michael Ralph Paine, and believes they are actually separated at this time. He places the blame of separation on his nephew, Michael Ralph Paine. He further stated that there has been a gradual separation for over a year that he knows about.

David C. Forbes stated that Michael Ralph Paine has a brother, Cameron F. Paine, who resides in Baltimore, Maryland. He stated that Michael Ralph Paine is presently employed by the Bell Aircraft Company in Texas, and that his step-father, Arthur Young, is his guiding light at the Bell Aircraft Company because Young has a very high position with the company. He also stated that to the best of his knowledge Michael Ralph Paine has always been interested in mechanical things and engineering, but that he could never seem to successfully conclude a project.

David C. Forbes further stated that he knew nothing derogatory about Michael Ralph Paine. He doubts if Michael Ralph Paine attends church of any denomination and he does not know his politics and he never knew whether or not he was a member of either major political party.

He also stated that during the summer months Paine and his wife Ruth usually came to Naushon Island at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and remained there a few weeks each summer, but for the past two years Paine has not appeared and his wife and two children came alone while Paine remained in Texas. He stated that he realized there was a family strain but did not pry into the whys and wherefores; that during the first two weeks in August 1963, Ruth Hyde Paine came to Naushon Island and remained there with the children for the two-week period, residing with Mrs. Arthur (Ruth) Young, who has a home on the Island.

Naushon Island is located about 1/2 mile off Woods Hole on Cape Cod and is nine (9) miles in length. The Island is owned by the Forbes Estate and has been owned by this family for over 100 years. At present there are approximately 20 houses and 500 sheep on the Island; all inhabitants are members of the Forbes family and very seldom if ever are any homes rented or leased to outsiders.

David C. Forbes stated that he did not know Ruth Hyde Paine had any knowledge of the Russian language and it is a surprise to him. He further stated that he could not understand any connection between the Oswald family other than out of the kindness of her heart and he reiterated that she was a kind, generous individual and may have felt sorry for the Oswald family. However, he stated that he does not know - that maybe his sister Mrs. Ruth Young would have some additional information concerning this than he had.

On November 26, 1963, Mr. Arthur Kennedy, Registrar of Harvard University, was interviewed relative to Michael Ralph Paine. The records disclosed that he had been admitted to Harvard College on application from Horace Mann Lincoln School in May 1947 (New York, N.Y.); that he had attended Harvard for two years, majoring in Physics, and was separated as of September 30, 1949 because of his failure to meet minimum scholastic requirements. The records show his birth date to be June 25, 1928 at New York, N. Y.; his home address to be 35 E. 75th St., New York City; his father to be George Lyman Paine, Jr. (Harvard, Class of 1922); his mother to be Ruth (Forbes) Paine Thomas - she divorced George Lyman Paine, Jr. in 1934 and married Giles W. Thomas who died and she later married Arthur M. Young.

On November 26, 1963, the Diccnial Reports for the Class of 1951 were examined. Michael Ralph Paine had submitted the following information for this report: Aircraft Research Engineer, 2515 W. 5th, Irving, Texas; employed by Bell Helicopter, Ft. Worth, Texas; wife, Ruth Hyde, whom he married on December 8, 1957 at Media, Pennsylvania; one child, Sylvia, born November 17, 1959.

Also on November 26, 1963, the Class Reports for the Class of 1922, to which the father, George Lyman Paine, Jr. was a member, were examined at the Widener Library. These reports are submitted directly to the Class Secretary by the alumnus. The 25th year and 35th year reports are highly significant and zerox copies have been made and are attached hereto.

-4-

The father, George Lyman Paine, Jr., was born at New York City on November 16, 1901. His father was George Lyman Paine, Harvard Class of 1896. His 1947 address was 629 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y. and his address in 1957 was 2331 Hölgate Square, Los Angeles, California. He married Ruth Forbes on March 20, 1926 at Milton, Massachusetts. They were divorced in 1934 and he married Frances Drake at New York, N. Y. in 1939. The children by his marriage to Ruth Forbes were Michael Ralph Paine, born June 25, 1928, and Cameron Forbes Paine, born May 3, 1932.

Copy of the 25th Class Report of Michael Ralph Paine was mailed to SAIC Bouck on November 26, 1963.

On November 27, 1963, Registrar Kennedy's Office at Harvard University produced the personnel file of Michael Ralph Paine, which disclosed that he had resided at Gray's Hall, a Harvard dormitory, through 1947 and 1948, and at Claverley Hall from January 1949 until he left the University. His room-mate was Nathaniel Patterson Worman in 1947, whose address was 2825 Ridgeway Road, Dayton, Ohio. Paine was a non-resident member of Lowell House. His faculty advisers were Professors John H. Gardner and Dr. Goldstein - neither of whom are now at Harvard. Paine's marks at the end of his second included three D's and one E and he was discouraged from returning to Harvard because these final grades were below the minimum set by the faculty. He was advised to continue his education at a different institution. Paine's religion was noted to be Unitarian.

The file disclosed nothing derogatory about Paine. He was noted as being "shy" and "lazy". His only activities were the Glee Club, Bach Choral Group and the Outing Club. No mention was made or indicated of his political activity or interest.

Paine sent for two transcripts of his academic record in 1950 but there were no inquiries from any other college nor did the file at Harvard contain any mention of further education.

Mr. Kennedy stated that from experience he knew that further inquiries at the University would be fruitless, particularly insofar as obtaining any indication of Paine's political leanings or thoughts. He suggested that Paine's former room-mate, Nathaniel Worman, could possibly assist in this regard.

From the Dicennial Reports of the Class of 1951, it was learned that Worman's address as of 1961 was c/o O'Shea Publishing Company, Enosburg Falls, Vermont. This company will be contacted and Worman will be interviewed in the near future.

HARVARD CLASS OF 1912

Sylvania School of Social Work in Philadelphia. Here our children were born—Mary Christina in 1918 and Richmond Talbot in 1940. We hope the latter will duly appear at Harvard in the Class of 1962.

In 1942 we returned to New York and I left library work to edit *After the War* (later *Economic Affairs*), a monthly publication issued by the Institute on Postwar Reconstruction at New York University. *After the War* was designed to present in simple language the ideas and findings of professional economists and others concerning the transition from a war to a peace economy. The postwar period was bound to bring economic readjustments of heroic proportions. Our attempt was to help people prepare for these changes by providing dispassionate discussion as a basis for inquiry and understanding.

With the war over and the transition well underway, *After the War* ceased publication. At present writing (January, 1947) I am starting another publication, *Applied Economics*. As with *After the War*, the new publication is operated under a grant from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Incorporated, the grant this time being made to the American Association of Teachers Colleges. The purpose of *Applied Economics* is to share with schools throughout the country the experience of the Sloan experimental schools in Florida, Kentucky, and Vermont. These schools have shown that local living conditions can be improved by what pupils learn in their classes. Essentially it is a matter of learning by doing, and doing some of the things that result in better clothing, better food, and better shelter.

This brings matters up to date; but the course, I hope, is far from over. Undoubtedly the 25th Anniversary is fringed with gray hairs, but even so, it marks only the middle. The road ahead is still long and will go through, I am sure, fully as interesting country as the road behind.

GEORGE LYMAN PAINE, JR.

HOME ADDRESS: 619 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.
BORN: Nov. 15, 1901, New York, N. Y. PARENTS: George Lyman Paine, Sr.
Clara May.
PREPARED AT: Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
YEARS IN COLLEGE: 1918-1921. DEGREE: A.B., 1921; M.A.Sci., 1928.

[744]

25TH ANNIVERSARY REPORT

MARRIAGE: Ruth Forbes, March 20, 1916, Milton, Mass. (divorced 1957);
Francis Drake, 1930, New York, N. Y. GERMANS: Michael, June 25,
1928; GUNTON Forbes, May 2, 1931.
NEPHEW BROTHER: Alfred White Paine, Jr.
OCCUPATION: Architect.

IN the hope that other classmates will have done likewise, I will try to trace the process of my development, for good or ill, rather than chronicle the facts of my doing.

Marriage followed on the heels of the four-year course at the Harvard School of Architecture. Then for eighteen months we lived and worked in Italy, France, and Spain. We explored ourselves more than we explored Europe, we replaced many discarded Puritan values with broader concepts, we raised more questions than we found answers.

The years following in New York were an extension of that trip abroad. By vocation and avocation we probed for the meaning of art and architecture, for the role of scientist and creative man in society; in short, for the motive force and dynamic pattern of human life. But during these years the pattern seemed too complex, the strands too numerous and diverse for more than partial, contradictory integration, however broad the reading, however great the energy, sympathy, and passion spilled out in its pursuit.

Nevertheless they were fine, gay years fired by the voices, as I saw them, of vision and of revolt; Stravinsky, Freud, Le Corbusier, Frank Lloyd Wright, Dos Passos, Hemingway, Beard, O'Neill. Fired also by a trip to Germany early in 1929 to study the workers' housing there, the admiration of the architectural world. How was it possible and what did it signify that these superb social creations were built in Germany, defeated and ruined by the war, and not in the United States?

Dim reactions, engendered thus, were fanned to active life by the world crash. All this past pothier with individualistic ideals and intellectual abstractions! Here before my eyes was no illusion but the concrete exposure of the theory of "American Exceptionalism," the incapacity of the American capitalist system with the intellectuals included.

My office closed. I got a job through the Civil Works Administration with the New York City Housing Authority. Up

[745]

to my neck in housing research and community planning. I shared the work and the dreams of the liberals whose baby it was. I joined the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians, a union for professional men. Through those most active in it, the members of the various radical political parties, I came into contact with Marxism. The writings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Trotsky opened new doors upon an old world. The theory of historical materialism began to make clear much that had eluded me these many years; the relations between the movement of society and the movement of ideas, between the world of the mass (action) and the world of the intellectual, between the individual and society.

This theory and its derivative, the theory of class struggle, provided the only comprehensible explanation to the new phenomena on the American scene; the radio squad cars called out to disperse the too-great throngs of workers crowding to hear Shakespeare and Beethoven in the park (WPA) and to break up the hunger marches, the historic movement to the left of intellectuals flocking to Marxism and workers to the sit-down strikes and the CIO. It gave substance and coherence to the great events of the past ten years of which I, like most Harvard men, had been but dimly conscious though deeply, vaguely disturbed, from Sacco and Vanzetti, through the defeats of the European revolutions, to the rise of Hitler.

I could no longer escape the reality of the class struggle nor the responsibility for action. I became a follower of Leon Trotsky and a partisan of the world working class.

In the twelve years which have followed, life, both for me and for my wife, has been an interweaving harmony of reading and hard work, activity in the labor movement and Marxist politics, of theory and practice. Architecture, three years as a shipfitter during the war, organizing, speaking, labor defense, teaching, and writing have been among the facets of a unified, creative life. To my way of thinking this joy is no result of accident or personal whim. Creation and frustration are but the reciprocal expressions of the relation of the individual to his society. Today the world-wide contradictions, decay and incapacity of capitalism are a paralyzing reality for all society, therefore also for the individual. The upward path from the

[746]

to the new has ever been a path of struggle, a concrete struggle, a class struggle. I am free and I am content because I have chosen my side in that struggle and chosen to act.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR.

HOME ADDRESS: 1 Hubbard Park Rd., Cambridge 38, Mass.
 WORK ADDRESS: Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
 BORN: Dec. 15, 1900, Boston, Mass. PARENTS: Robert Treat Paine, '88, Marie Louise Marzengo.
 EDUCATION: Country Day School, Newton, Mass.
 TEACHING: 1918-1920, 1924-1926, degrees: A.B. cum laude, 1922 (S.D.); A.M., 1928.
 MARRIAGE: Barbara Birkhoff, June 3, 1931, Cambridge, Mass. CHILDREN: Robert Treat, 3d, April 13, 1933; Elizabeth, Oct. 3, 1934; Garrett, Jan. 7, 1937.
 OCCUPATIONS: Assistant curator, Department of Asiatic Art, Museum of Fine Arts.
 MILITARY GOVERNMENT POSTS: Civilian employe, Navy Department.
 PUBLICATIONS: *Ten Japanese Paintings*, 1939; *Japanese Screen Paintings—Landscape, Flowers and Animals*, 1935; *Japanese Screen Paintings—Landscapes and Figures*, 1938.

A TASTE for travel into strange lands and cultures is a desire common to many minds, but as it is somewhat easier in time and expense to stimulate the mind with literatures about foreign places than it is to travel widely afield, it was not until I left the Graduate School that I could get away long enough to justify a trip to the Orient. In 1928 I set out for China, intending first to spend the summer in Japan. Three years later I was still in Japan, having found that I could spare just ten days for a regular tourist trip to Peking. This was in the days when it was fashionable to say that everything Japanese was initiative, an error which has cost us much in our misunderstanding of this very foreign land and which may still mislead us in any estimate of the democratization processes now going on.

But then in the late and peaceful twenties, living in the city of Kyoto, the Florence of Japan, the atmosphere of its strange art lost its strangeness and I grew eager to take up the history of Japanese art as my major interest. In 1931 I returned to Boston and in the following year entered the Asiatic Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Looking back, it is impossible to

[747]

small towns only fresher and perhaps in some respects better. Against the usual apathy and opposition, it campaigned long, hard, and eventually successfully for a sewage system for the town and the construction of a factory building for rental to help diversify its rural economy.

The civics class in a high school in Texas formed itself into a committee with planning, financial and publicity components, for the purpose of creating a badly needed recreation center for all ages. The youngsters were painstaking and thorough in getting their facts and presenting them. It was scarcely a shoo-in, but after a struggle the committee's enthusiasm—and the persistency of its facts—caught on and there was a bond issue. Now the town has something vastly better than the two pin-ball machines in the notion store for its outside recreation.

There are hundreds of similar projects. It is astonishing what young people can do given the opportunity and the responsibility along with sufficiently restrained guidance. Experiments like these and many others in primary and secondary schools were carried out with the aid, mostly indirect, of funds from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. It has been an effective and profitable use of foundation money. As a culmination of its project in applied economics, the Sloan Foundation offered a terminal grant to expand the bulletin *Applied Economics* into an illustrated magazine covering social and cultural improvement as well as economic. Since the Foundation does not make grants to individuals, I was asked to organize a non-profit corporation to receive and administer the money. Payson Rowe was treasurer and Endy Wheeler was secretary. Also on the board of trustees was Mac Lloyd of the Class of 1921. So the magazine really did have something of a Harvard background. It was called *Schools and Better Living* and was strictly a one-man operation. With the secretarial help of a bright young graduate fresh out of Radcliffe, I designed the magazine, secured publishable material from teachers, edited it, wrote editorials, articles, and book reviews, conducted mail promotion campaigns, did the make-up on each copy (it was published monthly), got it out to the subscribers, and in my spare time tried to raise money to keep us afloat. It was like shooting rapids and attempting to describe the scenery as we went, while steering clear of the whirlpools and rocks.

After three years we did hit a rock, the financial one, of course.

and the magazine had to fold. But it was an exciting course. *Schools and Better Living* offered teachers an instrument through which they could tell each other what they actually did in the classroom rather than be told what they ought to do by professors in the teachers' colleges. The latter is, of course, an important and necessary part of creating good schools, but I think many teachers found it refreshing and rewarding to be able to talk shop directly with each other. At any rate some thousands of them parted with their hard-earned dollars to subscribe, and the magazine was used extensively overseas by the Department of State and Unesco.

Possibly influenced by, but at any rate coincident with, the folding of the magazine, my ulcers which had been having their ups and downs for some years burst into such a fury that what seemed like a rather formidable operation became necessary. This apparently deflated the ulcers once and (I devoutly hope) for all. It is true the operation left me skinny as Skinny, but this not so sad condition doesn't bother him so why should it me? At this writing I am in the sheet metal fabricating business. We make cabinets, chassis, panels and such like for the electronics industry. It is my first venture in business since not long after leaving college and thus I have, in a way, come full circle. The future is not as long as it was then, but it still is the same old future, and it still beckons with its mysterious finger.

GEORGE LYMAN PAINE, JR.: Architect, *Home Address*, 2331 Holgate Sq., Los Angeles 31, Calif. *Married*, Ruth Forbes, March 20, 1926, Milton, Mass. (divorced 1934); Frances Drake, 1939, New York, N. Y. *Children*, (1) Michael, June 25, 1928. (2) Cameron Forbes, May 3, 1932.

This summary of the past ten years can have meaning only in relation to the aims and direction established in the previous twenty-five, reported on in 1947. I am still married to the same remarkable woman, still earning a living as an architect, still consumed by the urge to contribute as I am able to the solution of those ills of society which today frustrate most marriages and most architects along with other human beings.

I continue to find it impossible to derive satisfaction out of individualistic expressions of order and beauty in the midst of a society where, in every sphere, order and beauty and individuality are thwarted and perverted.

I continue to express such creative energies as I may have in a stubborn, active and uncompromising hostility to all forces, all aspects of society which deny to man both order and human dignity and which, furthermore, oppose a positive barrier to his every effort to achieve such a goal.

By 1950 it finally became clear that the solution to the problems of humanity, and therefore of individual creativity, lay not in the education of people nor in the character of leaders. The problem lay in the concept itself of leadership over people. The solution lay in the liberation of people to achieve their own destiny, apart from and in opposition to domination by any elite or group whatsoever. Because the Trotskyites shared in this concept of the rôle of an elite, of a mission to lead, I broke with them, along with a number of colleagues, in 1951.

Since then I have become part owner and part editor of a small paper, *Correspondence*. For the past five years it has been an arduous and exciting experiment toward the creation of an instrument, a form, through which the ordinary worker can freely express his real concerns and can communicate with others, and through which the intellectual can re-establish contact with the driving force of society and contribute thereto as a colleague whose function is not to dominate but to give of his historical knowledge and, particularly, experience.

Since my wife participates totally and equally with me in all these endeavors, since we have expanded from a tiny box in New York to a spacious, if tumble-down, house in a jungle of green and growing things under the friendly sun of southern California, and since we both love both work and play, life continues to be a full and fine affair.

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR.: Assistant Curator, Museum of Fine Arts. *Home Address*, 2 Hubbard Pk., Cambridge 38, Mass. *Office Address*, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. *Married*, Barbara Birkhoff, June 3, 1932, Cambridge, Mass. *Children*, (1) Robert Treat, 3d, '54, April 13, 1933. (2) Elizabeth, Radcliffe '56, Oct. 3, 1934 (*m.* Arthur G. Snapper, '56, Dec. 21, 1955). (3) Garrett, '58, Jan. 7, 1937.

In 1953 I became a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; in 1955 I wrote (with Alexander Soper) *The Art and Architecture of Japan*, Penguin Books, England, and "Chinese

Ceramic Pillows," *Far Eastern Bulletin*, Vol. 7, No. 3, in 1961; went to Korea as a member of a committee of selection to select works of art for the exhibition of Korean art to be held at eight American museums starting at the National Gallery in Washington, D. C., in December, 1957.

PAUL PALMER: Sand Manufacturer; General Manager, Cuban-American Sand and Stone Company (CASCO). *Home Address*, 1212 N. E. 91st St., Miami 38, Fla. *Office Address*, P. O. Box 3565, Havana, Cuba. *Married*, Olga Fdez Centurion, May 14, 1952. *Key West, Fla. Children*, (1) Philip Lott (by previous marriage), Iowa State Coll. '52, March 19, 1930 (*m.* Carol Pederson, Iowa State Coll. '52); Barbara, Dec. 27, 1951; Pamela, March 10, 1953. (2) Peter, Feb. 3, 1953. (3) Paul, Feb. 3, 1953. (4) Marie Elizabeth, May 23, 1955.

The year 1947 was a glorious one. Sailed the thirty-two-foot *Pacific Child* to Honolulu in the trans-Pacific race of that year, cruised the Hawaiian Islands, and sailed her back to California. In 1948 I ran the Little Farm Poultry Company (which I had started in 1935) and had enough leisure to go in the ocean races and be commodore of the Miami Yacht Club. In 1949 and 1950 I bought and ran an old L. S. M. between Mexico and Gulf ports. Dignify it if you want to by calling it the Palmetto Shipping Company. The year 1951 was another glorious one. Had the starboard watch on the *Malabon XIII* in the Habana-San Sebastian race, that sailed up to England for the *Fastnet*, and leisurely home by way of Spain, Portugal, Madeira, and the Caribbean.

In 1952 I worked for the Old Dominion Research and Development Corporation in Virginia and would still be there if my wife hadn't decided we might as well starve in Florida as freeze in Virginia. Then came a lot of hard work which culminated in my being president of Engineered Products, Inc., in Miami. Somewhat dignified but it didn't keep the owners from transferring me to Cuba where, they had an unsuccessful sand operation. I hope in three years to get the type of Skimny's clam digger out of my back and return to Miami which I still use as a permanent address. Meanwhile, we are all very healthy and happy in Cuba.

FRANCIS EDWIN PARK, JR.: Vice-president, Eaton & Howard, Inc., Investment Managers. *Home Address*, 66 Sparks St., Gim-

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

0311

ORIGIN Field	OFFICE Miami, Florida	FILE NO. CO-2-34,034
TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Closed - Miami	TITLE OR CAPTION Assassination of President Kennedy Dallas, Texas -
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Miami, Florida	PERIOD COVERED 11-27/29-63	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY SA Ernest I. Aragon		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Information has been received from 3-11-48 indicating that if the assassination of President Kennedy involved an international plot or conspiracy and that if it was established that Fidel Castro had anything to do with the plot or conspiracy, that the party responsible for carrying out any action on the part of Fidel Castro undoubtedly was Quintin Pino Machado, a Cuban terrorist used by Castro to carry out any Castro action.

(A) INTRODUCTION:

On November 27, 1963, 3-11-48 was interviewed on another matter and during this interview he furnished information which he believed pertinent in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy.

(B) GENERAL INQUIRIES:

During interview of 3-11-48 on November 27, 1963, he stated that if an international conspiracy or plot, or if Castro's intervention in the assassination of President Kennedy is in fact established, that Quintin Pino Machado would have been the intellectual director of the conspiracy or plot. Source related that Quintin Pino Machado belonged to the Communist Party but was better known as "belonging to Castro".

3-11-48 added that Quintin Pino Machado was a former Cuban delegate to the U.N. and subsequently the Cuban ambassador to Nicaragua. He stated that Machado is well known as a terrorist who also trained other youth in the manufacturing or placing of bombs and explosives and was the chief coordinator of sabotage for Castro against Batista.

DISTRIBUTION Chief Dallas White House Detail Washington F.O. Miami EIA:RA	COPIES Orig. 2cc lcc lcc 2cc	REPORT MADE BY <i>Ernest I. Aragon</i> SPECIAL AGENT Ernest I. Aragon	DATE 206 11-29-63
		APPROVED <i>John A. Marshall</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE John A. Marshall	DATE 11-29-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

U. S. GOVERNMENT

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Source further related that Quintin Pino Machado worked in a clandestine manner for Castro throughout South America and is the person responsible for Castro action in North and Central America, as well as in the Caribbean area.

3-11-48 also stated that while Quintin Pino Machado was Cuban ambassador to Nicaragua, he allegedly sponsored a baseball team known as "Cuba" and would take the members of the baseball team to an outlying area allegedly to practice the game, but instead taught them how to manufacture bombs and explosives.

3-11-48 further advised that either in June or July 1963 Quintin Pino Machado was known to have participated in a conference with Cheddy Jagan in Trinidad, South America and subsequently Quinton Pino Machado allegedly continued operating out of Mexico City and may have been there prior to or up until the assassination of President Kennedy. The source said that they were employing all of their resources in trying to discreetly determine whether or not Quintin Pino Machado was in fact in Mexico City prior to the President's assassination. They advised that they have dispatched a delegation to Mexico City to work in unison with their delegation in that city in an effort to determine whether Quintin Pino Machado was in any way involved or whether the conspiracy may have been originated through Fidel Castro.

The above information was discussed with SAIC Marshall on November 27, 1963 and on November 29, 1963 it was telephonically furnished to SA Max Phillips at Dallas, Texas.

With respect to Quintin Pino Machado, reference is made to the file involving a Cuban plot to assassinate the President under file CO-2-32,682, specifically to Page 9 of report submitted by the reporting agent dated December 14, 1962 wherein Quintin Pino Machado is prominently mentioned. Further reference is made to Paragraph 7, Page 9 of the referenced report, wherein is indicated that "The source cautions that Quintin Pino Machado should be considered a dangerous person".

On November 29, 1963, 3-11-48 again contacted this office and revealed that while Quintin Pino Machado was in a drunken condition in Las Villas Province, Cuba (exact date not recalled) Machado boasted that he had almost succeeded in assassinating Dr. Enrique Huertas at Miami, Fla. (This office has no information regarding the latter assassination attempt on Dr. Enrique Huertas). It is noted, however, that Dr. Enrique Huertas was among the invited guests to participate at the dinner in honor of President John F. Kennedy held at the Americana Hotel on November 18, 1963 under the auspices of the Inter-American Press Association.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

0312

ORIGIN Chief's Office	OFFICE Dallas	FILE NO. CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE Protective Research	STATUS Pending	TITLE OR CAPTION ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS
INVESTIGATION MADE AT Enroute to Dallas, Texas	PERIOD COVERED November 27, 1963	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY ATSAIC Leon L. Gopadze & SA Max D. Phillips		

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Translation of Russian letter found in the personal effects of Lee Harvey Oswald.
From Paul GOLAVACHAV

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Per Chief James J. Rowley, the reporting Special Agent and ATSAIC Leon Gopadze of Los Angeles were ordered to proceed to Dallas, Texas.

Other Investigations

While enroute to Dallas, Texas, ATSAIC Gopadze gave a free translation as opposed to literary translation of copies of envelope and four hand-written pages of letter written in Russian which were found in the effects of Lee Harvey Oswald. The following free translation was dictated by ATSAIC Gopadze to the reporting Special Agent:

Regarding Russian envelope which was addressed to Mrs. Ruth Paine (For M. Oswald), 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas.

The letter is airmailed, advertising international movie picture festival.

The return address is: U.S.S.R., Minsk - 2, Zaharova Street, House 11, Apt. 72, From: Golavachav Paul (Paul).

This letter reached Irving, Texas, October 7, 1963. The Postmark was undiscernable. On reverse of envelope the text is believed to be: Peoples Ministry, Moscow, The Price of Envelop & Stamp 5 Kopek.

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Dallas	COPIES Orig. & 1	REPORT MADE BY <i>Max D. Phillips</i> SPECIAL AGENT Max D. Phillips	DATE 11-30-63
	2	APPROVED <i>Forrest V. ...</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 203 11-30-63

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

X

Text of the letter is: Minsk
September 29, 1963

To Lee, Marina, & June,

I hope that this letter reach before the new addition of your family. I congratulate both of you and particularly you, Marina. I also wish that it would be a son, because you already have a daughter and in that case if it would be a daughter then you would have an organization in the family that would over-rule the father.

About 10 days ago I sent you a letter to New Orleans. In this letter I'm enclosing for you pictures of Minsk.

Yesterday I finished my last examination for 2nd course and now I'm studying for the 3rd course and from October 1, I will begin to study.

In the past I hardly could believe that it would be so hard to find work there. I do not think that they would deny him his request to return to the Soviet Union when he would ask the consulate. However, for sure to remember that you cannot change too often the continents (countries).

In the event that they would allow you to come to Minsk in the first place he is known to both of us and in the second this is one of the best cities of the union. Marina do not worry, everything will be all right. As they say, the world is not without good people. Try to cheer up Lee. I remember him prior to his departure from the Union. Remember the quotations from Ilpha and Petrova, so, therefore, everything surmise greetings great country!

"I do not represent myself as Count Monte Cristo." Do not be hurt, but this is just a joke as it is we have work for everybody. Do come everything will be all right. When you decide to come do write. I will meet you.

Paul

P.S. Marina wish you would bring with you some phonograph records. I like very much to hear on radio the Berei Sisters (Is the name correct?), particularly rendition "Black Eyes".

I will transcribe on a tape.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Investigation continued.

MDP:amr

203

1255 (Rev. 1-1-50)
ADMIN. REPORT

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

313

W.P. Best

ORIGIN	Field	OFFICE	Dallas	FILE NO.	CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS		TITLE OR CAPTION		
Protective Research.	Pending		ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS.		
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED				
Fort Worth, Texas	December 2, 1963				
INVESTIGATION MADE BY					
SA Max D. Phillips and SA Gary Seale					

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

W.P. Best

Copies of letters written by Lee Harvey Oswald that were in the possession of the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, are attached. Salient parts are abstracted for this report.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Incidental to protective assignment of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, SA Gary Seale was allowed to examine various documents belonging to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

Other Investigations

Copies of three letters written to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald from Lee Harvey Oswald sent from Russia are quoted in part below:

Letter #1 dated October 22, 1959 -- "You needn't worry about my losing American citizenship I can only do that if I want too, and I don't want too." ... "MARINA, unfortunately, doesn't speak any English at all. I would like her to learn, and I've bought some books for her on the subject but for now she doesn't want to learn..."

Letter #2 dated March 21, believed to have been posted in 1962, reads in part: "They seemed to write a lot about me in the paper's, Robert talked too much, but I'm glad to see you supported me in your own way." "I had written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy in Jan. 1962 I got a reply yesterday from some General telling me about the reversal of my honourable discharge into an undisable one. We should be in the States in May at the latest the Embassy has agreed to loan me \$500.00 for the trip, and also they excepted my own affidavit of support so your's

DISTRIBUTION Chief ✓ Dallas	COPIES Orig. & 2 2	REPORT MADE BY <i>Max D. Phillips</i> SPECIAL AGENT MAX D. Phillips	DATE 12-2-63
		APPROVED <i>G. Seale</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DATE 12-2-63

1 ATT.

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

RELATIVE OFFICE 16-61820-1

won't be necessary after all, however, dont try to get that business man friend of your's to cancel his affidavit, it may come in handy some day. As you say my trip here would make a good story about me. I've already made 50 pages of longhand notes on the subject."

Letter #3 dated April 22, posted 1962, reads in part: "When will the elections for governor be in Texas?"

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

Investigation continued.

ATTACHMENTS

Copies of letters with envelopes described above.

MDP:amr

Primary organization; obtain special

any English at all. I would like

to be in New York and I'm long distance

travel. I would like to see you

but you never ask about me

any more. I would like to see you

and I would like to see you

and I would like to see you

and I would like to see you

and I would like to see you

and I would like to see you

and I would like to see you

and I would like to see you

and I would like to see you

and I would like to see you

and I would like to see you

Oct 23

Dear Mary,

I received your letter and

was glad to hear from you

and I hope you are well

and I hope you are well

and I hope you are well

and I hope you are well

and I hope you are well

and I hope you are well

and I hope you are well

and I hope you are well

and I hope you are well

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and I hope you are well

and I hope you are well

and I hope you are well

125
MINSK

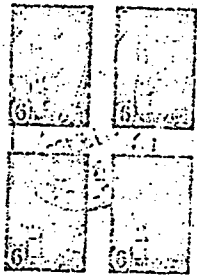
U.S.A.
Vernon, Texas
1509 Eagle St.
apt 23
Mrs. M. Oswald

1951

APR 28 7

422

RECEIVED



Minsk
Zd. Khatkhatka
D. 4, str. 24
a. u. Cheludly

only the step of I want to go and I
don't want to go.

Also my brother's parents want
me a good and willing copy with the
migration of my dear mother
on his birthday - 1948/1949 my name
don't get much, I'm in as on the
vacation now, and I'm going to visit
with her and see the city of
Minsk. I don't see much of it. But
if there, I'll go to see you and
take you to my home and I'll see
you, I want.

We don't go to a new movement
in the museum, but we can see that
in a few more days on the 29th of
October, we can't find the address
in the city of - "Khatkhatka"

USSR
Minsk, MPT. 4

Mikhailovich, R.
1922

April 2, 1952

Dear Mother,

Well, as you know, we still
have not gotten off yet. The
holdup is from the Embassy which
is apparently trying to get us
money from other sources than
itself for our tickets to the U.S.
Probably they'll approach you
for money again. Don't pay
any attention to them.

Gene is making things now
already in the market. He
should sell out. I know
you'll like his.

Who is Mr. Phillips?
Since you work at a new
place now, do you still have
contact with him?
We will be waiting
for news on the subject?

Do you get any word
from Phil?
Write soon. Love
Lee

MICROFILMED

Page 21

but everything is normal, with
me to James' little fingerprints.

I don't think there will be any
other addresses except Longue
de it is not adequate for

in the middle row
The reason for the delay
in some letters and the good
in others is because of the
Russian censor who reads all
letters.

It was not aware given
sent other letters to him
The hotel when I lived in
Moscow and I left there for
Paris after I wrote the letter.

I cannot say where we
shall go at first probably
directly to Moscow.

Yours
M. M.

M. M.

Dear Mother

In the last few days I
have received 5 letters from you

dated Sept. 25. Shipping is and must
be 1st class in one letter, some more

shipping returns at 1st class than
in that you know about

the baby also.

They seemed to write about
about time on the paper, but I

could not much, but I'm sure
that you reported me in
your own way.

I had written a
letter to the Secretary of the
USSR in Jan 1962 I got a

reply yesterday from home
General Khrushchev, one about the
medical of my daughter
exchange with an indication
one.

M. M.

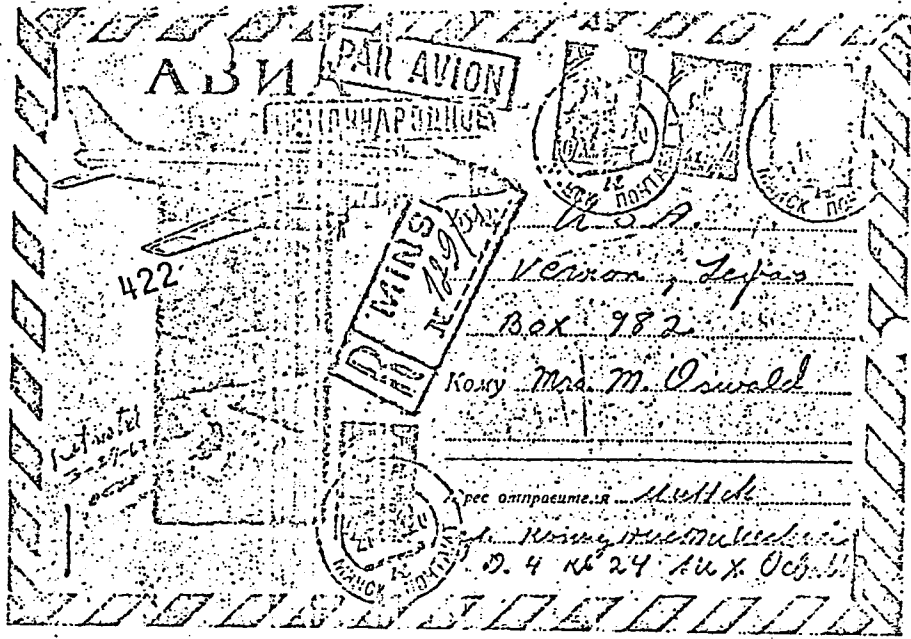
M. M.

M. M.

M. M.

M. M.

M. M.



We should be in the States in
 May at the latest. My husband
 has agreed to loan me \$5000
 for the trip, and also the
 hospital my own admission of
 support so funds will be
 necessary after all, however don't
 try to get that because my
 friend of yours is a well
 educated, it was some
 months ago, N. B.
 Or you may see this
 here would make a good idea
 about me. He is already
 about that for quite a while
 in fact, we already made 50
 pages of my hand notes on the
 subject.
 We are well with Maria
 and the baby, by the way at
 birth, who is 58 centimeters long
 and 3.5 kg. morning - such a
 —

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

345
0314

ORIGIN <u>Field</u>	OFFICE <u>New York - New York</u>	FILE NO. <u>CO-2-34,030</u>
TYPE OF CASE <u>Protective Research</u>	STATUS <u>Investigation Continued</u>	TITLE OR CAPTION <u>Lee Harvey Oswald -</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <u>Locust Valley, New York</u>	PERIOD COVERED <u>11/29/63 to 11/30/63</u>	<u>Priscilla JOHNSON'S</u>
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <u>Special Agent George J. Sershen</u>		<u>1959 interview</u> <u>with OSWALD, including</u> <u>copies of handwritten</u>
DETAILS		<u>notes and resulting</u> <u>articles.</u>
<p><u>SYNOPSIS</u></p> <p>Priscilla Johnson, a journalist, interviewed Lee H. Oswald in 1959 after his defection to the Soviet Union.</p>		
<p><u>DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION</u></p> <p>This investigation is predicated on telephone call November 29, 1963 from ASAIC Sweeney, Boston to ASAIC Jukes advising of a request received from SAIC Bouck, Protective Research Section, to interview Miss Priscilla Johnson residing in Cambridge, Massachusetts. ASAIC Sweeney stated inquiry disclosed Miss Johnson was residing in New York, telephone OR 6-2620. ASAIC Jukes telephoned this number and ascertained Miss Johnson was residing on Feeks Lane in Locust Valley, New York.</p> <p><(Miss) Johnson was interviewed on November 30, 1963 at her home in Locust Valley. She is presently attending the Russian Research Center at Harvard University studying Soviet Literature. In 1959 she was employed as a correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance, with offices in New York City, and was representing that firm in Moscow when she was given the assignment of interviewing Lee H. Oswald who had defected to the Soviet Union. She recalled interviewing Lee H. Oswald at the Hotel Metropole in Moscow advising she was aware Oswald's room had been wired. Accordingly, she exercised care in questioning him, especially since he informed her the Soviet authorities had instructed him not to permit any interviews by the American press and he was violating their "trust".</p>		
DISTRIBUTION ✓ Chief New York Dallas	COPIES Orig & 3 cc's 2 cc's 1 cc.	REPORT MADE BY <u>George Sershen</u> SPECIAL AGENT APPROVED <u>[Signature]</u> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
		DATE <u>12/2/63</u> DATE <u>12/2/63</u>

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345

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Miss Johnson had retained the notes she took at the time of her interview with Oswald and exhibited copies of articles she wrote appearing in the Boston Sunday Globe of November 24, 1963 and the Christian Science Monitor of November 26, 1963 relating to her interview with Oswald. The articles are self-explanatory.

According to Miss Johnson, Oswald in her opinion was a "loner", a person who did not mix socially and kept to himself very much. He was a self-taught Marxist who stated he had read Marx's book, Das Capital, when he was only fifteen years of age. He taught himself to read and write Russian and his decision to defect arose out of his bitterness toward the United States, particularly the plight of the American negro and the exploitation of workers. He was reared in poverty and his mother, a widow, had worked extremely hard to bring up her family. He also expressed resentment at his treatment by the U. S. Marine Corps and accused the United States of military imperialism. He informed Miss Johnson that he had petitioned the Soviet Government for citizenship and stated he had no intention of ever returning to the United States.

Miss Johnson stated she questioned him about the manner in which he traveled to Russia suggesting that he must have been aided by other persons or organizations. He specifically stated he made the trip on his own initiative on monies he had saved while in the Marine Corps and that he positively did not receive assistance from any persons or organizations. She attempted to impress upon him the folly of his actions and in a roundabout manner tried to get him to change his mind about defecting but without success. She concluded that he was a fanatic and that further attempts to dissuade him from seeking Russian citizenship would be futile.

In her description of Oswald, Miss Johnson stated he was touching, likeable and quiet. She felt he was a malcontent who was unsure of himself and probably would be unhappy wherever he was. Although she considered him a fanatic, she did not think he would resort to violence. She does not know whether he had been questioned by the Soviet Secret Police but obviously he had received some instructions from a Soviet authority concerning his activities while in Russia. He stayed very close to the hotel and according to his own statement, he did not attempt to establish friendship with any Russians.

Oswald promised to let her know if he was leaving the hotel. When she inquired at the hotel for him two days later she found he had disappeared and concluded the Soviet authorities had whisked him away having naturally learned of the interview. She has not seen him since.

Miss Johnson stated she was interviewed November 23, 1963 by FBI Agents Curry and Sullivan in Boston and that she gave them a deposition concerning her interview with Oswald. She is leaving New York on December 1st for Boston

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3

and on the following day, December 2 is flying to Washington where she has an appointment with Mr. Andrew Lowenfeld of the State Department. Mr. Lowenfeld works in the office of a Mr. Shea, a legal counsel for the State Department. While in Washington she will be staying with her brother, Stewart H. Johnson, Jr. at 2906 N. Street, N.W. and expects to remain there until the end of the week.

Verifax copies were made of the newspaper articles previously referred to, and the notes made by Miss Johnson at the time she interviewed Oswald and are being forwarded with this report.

ATTACHMENTS

Copies of 2 newspaper articles
Copies of Miss Johnson's notes

GJS/mm

345

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM

Oswald Interview in Moscow Recalled

Memories Recalled in Long Talk

By a Staff Writer
What kind of man was Lee Harvey Oswald?

Did this adolescent Marxist ever indicate he had any capability of shooting the President of the United States, as Dallas police say he recognized when Kennedy Jan. 22, 1963, just two days before he was shot and killed as the case took on a bizarre twist?

Now people really seem to have known the 24-year-old New Orleans native well. Most describe him as a quiet sort of well-to-do loner. He gave few opportunities to really understand him.

But in a rare moment of fraternization he gave one American spot of his time. She is Miss Patricia Johnson, and at the time she was being interviewed through a two-year stint in Moscow as a correspondent for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

The interview in Moscow last year was early November 1952. It was the Hotel Metropol, Moscow's principal hotel for foreigners.

Oswald had arrived in the Soviet Union on Oct. 30 that year with the announced intention of seeking Soviet citizenship.

Ten days later Miss Johnson now doing research at Harvard University at the hotel and asked if he would give her an interview. He said he would, and they talked quite freely for seven hours.

The impression of Oswald that emerges from that meeting is of a young man intensely bitter at the United States, who displayed absolute sincerity and candor about whatever he was attempting to do. He was moment trying to obtain Soviet citizenship.

As this the sort of man who might have assassinated the President? "Surely," Oswald said in an interview this week-

let the Soviet Union, he put the same three-mindedness for Kennedy whenever he needed to lean on his set (the representation).

"I just think this is the kind of person that might be in a methodical way. He would have learned whatever he needed to know."

This description dovetails with the FBI report that back in March 29 of this year Oswald, using an assumed name, ordered from a mail-order firm the rifle with which President Kennedy was shot during a motorcade in Dallas.

He was bitter, Miss Johnson said, against "capitalism" and "worker exploitation in the United States, classic Communism as well as Marxist purists."

But he never expressed any hatred of the presidency or of John F. Kennedy, then a young man who had just been elected to the White House. He said he would give her an interview.

Capability indicated. During their long conversation Oswald said he would give her an interview. He said he would, and they talked quite freely for seven hours.

"I struck me," Miss Johnson would not say what work she did in an interview this week-

Letter-Dance Of Fearful City

At this point he had been in the Soviet Union about 10 days, and he wasn't very curious about the place," she said, "even though he was deceiving to it."

"After talking a good deal about Marxist philosophy and social experiments in the world, I am not an idealist completely. I have had a chance to visit Russia, and I know it is not an idealist country."

He also told her that "the had seen tremendous poverty in the United States, and he had been shocked by the plight of the Negro."

But again and again he returned to theoretical Marxism. He said he had become a Marxist at 15." Miss Johnson retorted.

"After five years of reading socialist literature," he told her, "observing treatment of negroes (Communism), watching the treatment of workers in New York and seeing how they're exploited, I'd read about it in socialist literature and thought the description was quite correct."

He indicated he wanted Soviet citizenship primarily to escape the United States society. "Since I'd either be a worker exploited for (in the United States) or else an exploiter," he had said, "I'd rather be one of the unemployed than an exploited."

At the time "he was terribly bitter against the American Embassy," she said, "because they would not allow him to take the oath renouncing his citizenship."

"They would not accept his citizenship."

Harvey Oswald - 20
 Fort Worth, Texas born in
 New Orleans
 sent to US Embassy Oct 31
 dissolved my Am. citizenship
 as much as they would let me
 the time - however I
 requested that my citizenship
 dissolved. Was not allowed
 swear an oath that he
 renounced. Refused to allow
 me to take oath at that time.
 they said they would not allow
 me to act w/out confirmation
 my Sov citizenship.
 I re-impressed passport
 they wld not act w/out
 citizenship confirmed -
 they would confirm
 that I wld not have
 leave still be forced to,
 see if Sov. Sov. refuses
 my request for Sov citizenship.
 They have said they
 are investigating possibility
 my continuing my
 education at Institute -

2
 at age 17, entered Marine
 Corps, discharged in Sept -
 14 months in Japan +
 Philippines, Indonesia,
 France - radar operator
 finished high school edu -
 while in Marine Corps
 Hair brown, gray eyes -
 5' 11", 150 lb -
 Oct 18, 1939 birth date
 Marines 2 yrs, 9 months, 3 days
 Overseas 1 yr, 2 months, 24 days
 3. in New Or., child born in
 Louisiana + Texas -
 NY 2 yrs -
 then Louisiana - enlisted
 in Dallas
 father died before born -
 I believe he was an
 insurance salesman
 Has 1 brother -
 Good Conduct medal from
 Marines
 Mother alive + living in Ft.
 Worth -

3.

had leaving Russ on
 ago - shared with my
 in pure panic -
 to write from Berlin -
 have the whole speaking
 as + teacher -

in Staves while in
 Marine Corps -

would give no statement
 if FBI had + released
 I wld never have said
 blump. To anybody
 I'd like to give my side
 story give possible in
 PS something to think

about having been assessed
 wld not have to return
 I assumed it wld
 sell for me to give
 side of story -
 there was always
 your own way
 if any visa wld not
 extended -

3117

There were Sup's R in T's in late Oct - no action -

Heem warned that if I not my will, I go even that of Sup officials, but overall good. almost that with DeLuca -

OT many take years, my Sov citizens & p

But I am safe in the time being that I can leave no longer stay.

Was had me about trouble, could get into 2) as soon they tried to

discourage me 3) I asked to be allowed to be out - they made excuses so as to refuse

out - Said I'll come back, Pelly leaving /

as well, set out to find without ~~some~~ permit

3) At times I - Sov citizens, this "my gov't" in U.S. would do it then, signed

disposal, clean hole -

3. Bitta at refusal - I was there - late Oct 31, refused on Soviet's consular

officials on several times to set papers together -

he (Soviet) was told to make papers, I let them

4. There - I can't be too hard on them, but they are acting in an illegal way, but

he is supposed to carry that permit, they thought Nov. 1, wrote letter of

motion to US Ambassador - received this letter back -

(asked what Shida had carried out his duties)

"It is a principle of the gov't that the right of expatriation is a natural + inherent right of any

person + that this manner prescribed by law for renunciation of Sov citizenship

is the execution of a consular officer of the U.S. at the consulate -

... you are ap... advised
 that you may appear at the
 normal business hours & require
 that the bus. prepare the
 necessary documents for
 renewal of citizenship.

Miss. treat it like legal
 normality, don't encourage
 you to get & discourage
 you. They do of course
 want to be accepted as a
 citizen. So - But even
 if I am not accepted, I
 will not consider returning
 to US.
 Since 10 days on 1st visit?
 Keeping standard rooms +
 food rate - I want to make
 of clear this one not
 spanning in
 I wish to have as possible
 of my schooling.

9
 it does + have
 Did I legal
 1) you would get a
 2) you would be in
 3) you would be in
 passport - resign
 As that is resign for considered
 resign, that is
 decision
 Would you mind if nobody
 ever knew about it?
 Personally I know
 → in primary about reading
 my feelings about reading
 man's to put - not hard
 2 yrs to do it - Not hard
 how it will be reflecting -
 won't make any sense
 possible in favor
 → Did in favor of you
 of office of law
 pay it a
 later -

3rd of Jan this Disease
 Sept 19 (2) Feb by ship -
 13 days to the Havre -
 bonded plus 24 to the Havre
 got no return - \$50
 1847 1848
 Hel's in 6: 7 historical -
 10 days on vouchers, have
 for the good 2 yrs I have
 been waiting to see this
 one thing - raised
 voice, 2 yrs I was
 waiting to leave Havre
 Carps' make financial
 arrangements -
 I have had practical
 experience in world war
 not our ideal in completely
 have had allowed to
 work. As a militairist
 in Revolution is action
 because a Marxist
 at 15 - why? I had
 discovered Socialism in
 at that time. ~~at that time~~
~~at that time~~ & 5 yrs of
 reading Soc. Lit., observing

treatment of minority groups:
 Canm, negroes, & few
 workers in esp -
 waiting treatment of
 workers in NY - the
 fact that they are
 exploited -
 #1 I'd read about it in
 Socialism lit, & I saw that
 the descrip. was quite correct.
 Saw I was either a worker
 exploited for cap. prof. &
 an exploiter; or, since there
 are many in this category
 I'd be in of the unemployed
 Decision international, not
 sparked by any fight with
 wife since I have no wife -
 At 15, I was looking for
 something that would give me
 a way to my
 environment.
 My mother had been
 a worker all her life &
 had a good social prof. &
 for capitalizing - a good
 ex. of what happens to
 workers in US - decline

To say what she does -
 1. US side old external system
 had out a lot of things & used
 kind of people in US.
 1941, I don't claim to be
 an intellectual person -
 1941's end of experiment -
 It is a sign of why they
 had up that way -
 when a under what
 system they were. It's
 a sign of everyone to come -
 looks by league -
 Chicago gang suit -
 white shirt, dark tie
 for costume sweater -
 believe that sweater for
 later. Can't will regulate
 Capitalism -
 Cap = depressive
 Can't = aggressive
 ideal. White capitalists. Itself!
 in every system + in which
 news - power live in.
 US, so I shall remain

"There is, in fact, no real
 a fact -
 for a people -
 the standard and notes -
 One can't say make -
 in world's way which
 New Series lists to be
 shown by anyone
 in the world in 1941.
 1941's end of experiment -
 No can face with. A
 Can't - only this
 (reading 1941) observing -
 did I conclude it was
 been for me, personally
 brought up, liberally
 taken away, to late
 Negroes -
 New Socialist lit. -
 opened my eyes to scan -
 reasons for hitting Neg.
 Japan + other low
 Am culture really

13. Although they don't have
 as many hot water (well)
 as 1975, they will be in
 a system which is less
 US can be lived -
 Very material sleep -
 Am: not so aware of influence
 me to refuse -
 It's the social system,
 not the success
 that affects me -
 Of same time SU with
 undoubted by the part US -
 two of out. For out's sake
 Have seen tourists attacking
 people's homes - in the
 city of Moscow - in American
 only to see every part
 peacefully & with purpose of
 people here and so well
 of people & I have a lot
 of things in future of
 still making it possible
 not to be seen here

14. Had for mil. imperialism
 in Japan you'd expect
 it - but if you'd ever
 been through both of
 the Philippines you'd know
 what I mean -
 Sympathetic with
 Communist's ideas
 their hatred of Am
 Am look upon all
 foreign people as something
 to be exploited for profit -
 Philippines are well
 of the one there who cooperate
 with Am -
 was part of Indonesia
 invasion in March 1958 -
 Communist inspired
 turn over - just at
 with ammunition - equal
 1958 - were
 was told we might have to go
 to the top part?
 I went into Hanoi
 to see we were poor &
 didn't want to be
 burden on my country

14. The Russ / meet Syri -
 parker, understand -
 Ask me why I am very
 curious - understand
 when I speak of it
 head reasons that
 thought we were while an
 our world, + understand
 our latched: in material
 situation of US whereas
 Russ don't head me as
 clearly -

Refers to Sov. Gov't
 repeatedly as "my
 gov't"

I've already asked
 them to prepare papers
 I'm sure if I did ask
 Emb they'd just give me
 the same rubbish
 Hence = Sov. official
 labor-saving device
 dissolve citizenship

Presign + labor-saving

15. Sov. people, like US, see
 wage - But the profit
 thing producer is not
 be paid for all the work
 They have econ. syst
 not based on credit
 speculation -

has a very primitive under
 ding of economics, that's
 all there is Das Kapital

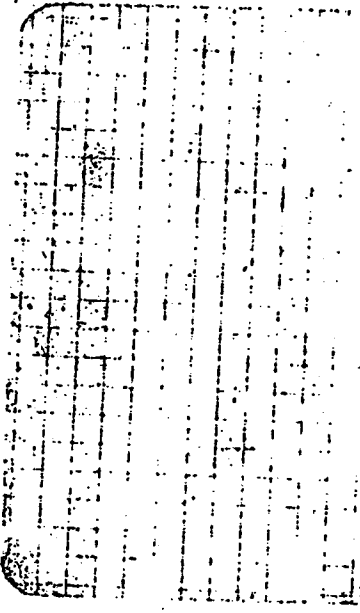
18

18.
was I doing it to do it, but
under obligation to see to give
Glasgow

So said we needed more
time get papers communication
with Washington
Law says we are under
oblig. To permit time to reorganise
Legislation says must be
give lots of right and not
not asking really ~~anything~~

Nicholas Raskull.

Robata



19

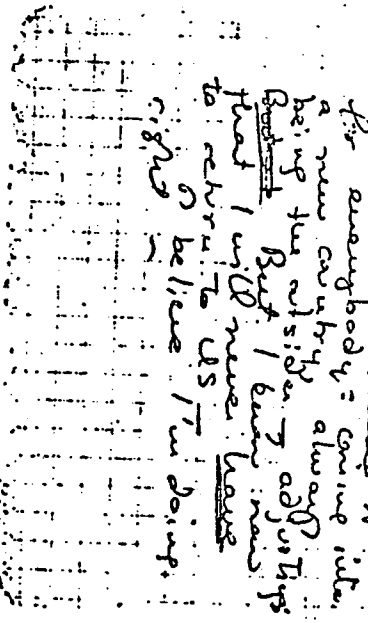
16.
My reasons are very
strong & good to me

gave permission to US Emb.
along with verbal written
state treaty

Light Saker ocean

Bite

Does it recommend it
for everybody = come into
a new country always
being the only adjust
But I believe that
that I will never leave
to return to US I'm doing
right



Interview With Suspect Oswald in Moscow in 1959

The Stuff of Which

The author was Moscow Correspondent for *NANA* in 1959. A few years before, in 1953, she had been research assistant on Viet Nam for John F. Kennedy, then a senator. She is perhaps the only person to have been good friends with both the late President and his suspected assassin. She is today a free-lance writer on Soviet affairs.

By FRISCILLA JOHNSON

(Copyright, 1964, by Friscilla Johnson, New York, N.Y. Published by *THE NEW YORKER*, Cambridge, Mass.—For two years now I have been waiting to do this one thing. To dissolve my American citizenship and become a citizen of the Soviet Union.

The time was November, 1959. The place was my room on the third floor of Moscow's Hotel Metropol. The speaker was Lee Harvey Oswald, prime suspect in the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

With his suit of charcoal gray flannel, dark tie and tan cashmere sweater, Lee looked, and sounded like Joe College with a slight southern drawl. But his life hadn't been that of a typical college boy.

His father, an insurance salesman in the hotel room, died before he was just one floor below mine at home. Raised in Texas and the North, he had no Louisiana, New York or friends in Russia and he didn't speak a word of the language. In 1957, he emigrated to the U.S. Marine Corps. He was to Dieckhoff, a child, I did it, he said, because I didn't want to be a burden on my mother. He'd managed to buy a car. Later, he spent 14 months as told me proudly, a licensed radar operator in the Far East.

In September, 1959, his room all evening and into three-year hitch nearly done, the early hours of morning, the Marines gave Lee a dependency discharge. Just one month later, after an exhaustive trip by land, sea and air, that this boy was of which fatalities are made. He arrived in Moscow to see the highest technical body in the U.S.S.R. for Soviet citizenship.

Even though Russian officials warned him Soviet citizenship was not easy to obtain, Lee was ready. For days, Oswald had been already referring to the Soviet in Japan and the Philippines, when, and if, he became a citizen.

Government as "my government." "But," said Lee, "Even if I am not accepted, on no account will I go back to the United States. I shall remain here, if necessary, as a resident alien."

All Soviet officials would promise at the time was that Lee could stay on in Russia, whether or not he became a citizen. Meanwhile, they were investigating the possibility of sending him to a Soviet higher technical institute.

At an age when angry young rebels all over the world find release in spitting the word "freedom" at their heels, what brought this serious soft-spoken southern boy to Moscow with no other ambition but to spend the rest of his life as a Soviet citizen? Evidently, it was a combination of poverty, the plight of the U.S. Negro, and the U.S. Marines.

"My mother," said Lee, "has been a worker all her life. She's a good example," he added, "of what happens to workers in the United States." He declined to elaborate.

"At the age of 13," he added, "after watching the way workers are treated in New York and Negroes in the South, I was looking for a key to my environment. Then I discovered Socialist literature. Lee was struck, in particular, by Marx's 'Das Kapital.' He concluded that, as an American, I would become either a worker exploited for capitalist profit, or an exploiter or, since there are many in this category, I'd be one of the unemployed." Lee became a Marxist.

Later, as a Marine private in Japan and the Philippines, when, and if, he became a citizen, he would let the Soviet government handle legal details. Embassy in Moscow, they write torn between their desire to give Lee time to think it over, and their legal obligation to hear his oath renouncing American citizenship if he insisted.

Lee was bitter at U.S. Consul Richard Snyder, who he charged, stalled him when he asked to take the oath on Oct. 31, the only time Lee had been in the Embassy. As a result, Lee would not go back there. He would let the Soviet government handle legal details.

Fanatics Are Made'

men of the Soviet Union, shortcomings in Moscow, Lee's answer was that he would never go at his door and why a few live with passport to the American Embassy back to the U.S.A. "Emigrants," he said, "I'm not in my room, I never learned."

I asked Lee if the ordinary don't recommend it to every Russian he met expressed surprise at his desire to defect, new country, always being the same. "Well," he said, "they're very outsiders, always having to adjust. But materialist Muscovites are strong and good. I believe he added, "understand when I'm doing right."

That was why Lee wouldn't speak of the idealistic reasons that brought me here. And they ask me many questions about conditions of workers in the United States."

'Never Go Back'

Regardless of any material lean correspondents. Just why before closing the door, that know.

As he was leaving I asked him to come see me again. The next day he called me, had him to return home. He had warned that he mustn't talk to any American. But he promised to speak to any American. But he promised to speak to any American. But he promised to speak to any American.

As our conversation drew to a close, we ate nothing, and had been slipping easily the work and had a terrible feeling of emptiness. I was sure, Oswald said.

Two seconds later Oswald said, "I know, I'd two."